

Things I like:

Nice feel. Not TOO hard to learn to program. Buttons aren't as difficult to hit with big fingers as with some rigs, though you sometimes end up using a fingernail. Very good receiver. Takes a beating (I've dropped mine on concrete from 3 to 5 feet several times, gotta stop eating those lard cakes!) and doesn't complain. PTT button has two "hot spots" and neither takes a lot of pressure to keep you on the air (some radios, your fingers get tired just while giving your callsign!). American version has CTCSS ("PL") and touch-tone pad built in. Tone squelch is also built right in. Auto power-off option after 30 minutes (but see below). Belt clip is firm and won't fall off your pocket or pants waist easily. Batteries can be changed with one hand with a little practice; with a little more practice, you can program anything on the rig with one hand (and a little juggling :-)) (but don't try it while driving!). All available (internal) accessories are installed by removing a small access plate; no need to disassemble the entire rig. Light goes off five seconds after you turn it on automatically, but (they don't seem to mention this in the manual) stays on longer if you're changing settings; light doesn't seem to draw much power, but is adequate for seeing the display. As shipped, when outside the ham bands, transmit is automatically disabled (but curiously, the tx/rx offset can be programmed from 0 to 15.995 MHz???; suggests there exist some mods for out-of-band use, though I haven't found them yet). Receives well through the entire range of 130-174 MHz, no problems phase-locking onto a signal; "wide-band" transmissions on commercial frequencies come through clearly. Accepts "standard" (Icom-type) speaker-mike; Alinco makes a couple of their own, but when I compared several types and brands of mikes I settled on the Radio Shack speaker mike at \$19.95. Relatively good audio, both through the internal teeny little speaker and through an external speaker. Feature allows you to lock either the buttons (frequency, PL, offset, etc.) or the PTT, or both, if you like.

Things I don't like:

Out of the box, my particular rig has VERY "hot" audio; I have to stay well away from the mike and I'm useless in a noisy environment (can be adjusted, haven't gotten to it yet; appears to be my rig only, another owner I know doesn't have the problem). Comes with "stubby duck"; full-size rubber duck extra-cost option. Aggravating to tune, since the numeric keypad on the front is only WIRED to the DTMF chip; you canNOT just punch in a frequency, you keep turning the knob on top forever until you get there (or use the scan function); however, you can change either 1 MHz per click or "step-size" (programmable at 5, 10, 12.5, 15, 20 or 25 KHz per step). Batteries need "conditioning"; out of the box, a full charge gave me one hour of RECEIVE-ONLY time, but after several charge/discharge cycles both the included battery and the one I bought will go a little better than I'd expect for a 700 mAh battery. No signal-strength

indicator; either "BUSY" or nothing. Display is small (but good layout; only thing really hard to see is whether you're on low or high power). No provision for external power supply; \$16.95 "battery replacement" unit requires \$9.95 cigarette lighter plug (the latter you can make yourself with Radio Shack parts cheaper, the former is inescapable); battery can NOT be attached while unit is attached, no provisions for charging the battery "on the fly". Don't yet know of any aftermarket batteries for this unit (the quality is good, but all manufacturers' prices are higher than aftermarket), but someone will come along eventually (I hope). Instruction manual has a few scattered errors in it (for example, if you buy one, be sure to ask how to store a frequency/offset/PL in a memory!). Auto power-off timer resets if anything breaks squelch, so don't go to sleep listening to the local police frequency. "MONI"(tor) key opens the squelch (nice), but is useless to try to hear someone on the input of a repeater since it uses the receive frequency you're set to instead of the transmit frequency.

Hope this helps. Maybe someone can make a similar posting about the Yaesu, so you can compare notes.

--

```
+-----+
|  Cliff Sharp  |      clifto@indep1.chi.il.us   OR  clifto@indep1.uucp   |
|   WA9PDM     |                               Use whichever one works   |
+-----+
```

Date: 13 May 1993 04:42:01 GMT
From: dog.ee.lbl.gov!overload.lbl.gov!agate!diva.Berkeley.EDU!
kennish@network.UCSD.EDU
Subject: Benefits of CW
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

At the risk of spilling more gas on this fire, here are my 2 cents on the whole code/no-code issue (yes, I changed the subject to bypass some kill files....)

What is the purpose of code? Besides being "fun" and a hobby, CW has a niche in amateur radio for technical reasons.

It is still true that CW is a more reliable method of communication than phone or any other type of emission readily available to amateur radio. I say readily, because there are some spread spectrum and digital modulation methods with large coding gains that will beat out CW, but I can probably count on my fingers the number of hams that have such equipment.

CW is a reliable method of communication when the received

S/N ratio is around 0 dB. Voice just doesn't work.

WHY is this important? Because an important aspect of ham radio is that of emergency communications. Under adverse conditions, it is of great utility (IMHO) to have a means of communicating (albeit inefficiently vs. phone) with minimum received signal strength. It may be due to lack of a good antenna, poor propagation, or any other reason, but the key here is that you can communicate with CW under conditions where voice would be unintelligible. If all one does is ragchew, then big deal. But, if it's an emergency, it IS a big deal. THIS IS WHY CW (and CODE) is IMPORTANT to Ham Radio.

There is an unwritten agreement between the band allocating agencies and the ham radio community to give them that spectrum in return for community good.

Code is NOT a good filter to keep "CBers" off the airwaves. There may be a very mild correlation between good operating procedures and code skill, but to justify code exams based on that is a poor idea.

Having said this, I support No-Code, with a caveat. No-code licenses should expire after some time. Renewal would require the 5 wpm (Element 1A) test be passed. No-code licenses should be an entry way into a hobby. If the person is enthused enough about it, s/he will learn the code. Netland has stats about some 65% of no-codes upgrading. If the no-code doesn't want to spend time upgrading, then the ticket expires. THAT should be the filter -- self generated interest in the hobby. People that are interested tend to care about the hobby and will be good operators.

As a side note, the ARRL should consider promoting the GMRS frequencies for those that want general purpose 2-way radio communications. Yes, a proportion of the no-code techs just want a way of using a HT as a walkie talkie when they go camping. GMRS is better for them and it keeps them off the ham bands. Even if they learn code, they are unlikely to be really good operators, because they don't care.

Ah yes, for those that just have to know, so they can form stereotypical notions, yes, I am a code-tech for the reasons stated above. Also, as netland says, the writtens are a joke. Passed all of them in one fell swoop. More on that later.... Now to get code to 20.....

-Ken

Date: 13 May 93 04:36:34 GMT
From: elroy.jpl.nasa.gov!swrinde!network.ucsd.edu!news-mail-gateway@ames.arpa
Subject: Daily Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for 12 May
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

!!BEGIN!! (1.0) S.T.D. Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for DAY 132, 05/12/93
10.7 FLUX=126.4 90-AVG=126 SSN=126 BKI=2333 2342 BAI=013
BGND-XRAY=B4.0 FLU1=1.2E+06 FLU10=1.2E+04 PKI=3333 3333 PAI=014
BOU-DEV=010,025,027,024,014,036,048,018 DEV-AVG=025 NT SWF=00:000
XRAY-MAX= C3.2 @ 1801UT XRAY-MIN= B3.1 @ 2032UT XRAY-AVG= B5.8
NEUTN-MAX= +001% @ 1815UT NEUTN-MIN= -004% @ 0705UT NEUTN-AVG= -1.0%
PCA-MAX= +0.2DB @ 2130UT PCA-MIN= -0.1DB @ 1955UT PCA-AVG= +0.0DB
BOUTF-MAX=55405NT @ 2332UT BOUTF-MIN=55360NT @ 2021UT BOUTF-AVG=55383NT
GOES7-MAX=-9999NT@ -31080UT GOES7-MIN=+9999NT@ 0324UT G7-AVG=+000,+000,+000
GOES6-MAX=P:+118NT@ 1808UT GOES6-MIN=N:-108NT@ 2351UT G6-AVG=+092,-017,-055
FLUXFCST=STD:130,130,130;SESC:130,130,130 BAI/PAI-FCST=010,010,015/010,020,020
KFCST=2224 4222 2224 4222 27DAY-AP=029,015 27DAY-KP=4555 2244 3533 3222
WARNINGS=*SWF
ALERTS=
!!END-DATA!!

NOTE: The Effective Sunspot Number for 11 MAY 93 was 48.6.
The Full Kp Indices for 11 MAY 93 are: 2+ 3- 2o 2- 2o 2- 2+ 2+

Date: 13 May 1993 10:08:57 -0500
From: swrinde!sdd.hp.com!elroy.jpl.nasa.gov!usc!cs.utexas.edu!
gerald@cc.utexas.edu!emx@cc.utexas.edu!not-for-mail@network.UCSD.EDU
Subject: Improvised Coax Switch - Standard "Light" Switch??
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In a thread some time back there was a discussion about Coax switches, their costs and improvised solutions. Has anyone had experience pressing common wall-type "light" switches into improvised service?? What kind of switch is appropriate? What power levels will they accomodate..??

What is appealing is the low cost of the suckers....also, metal enclosures and swtich plates are also common and cheap. The little metal enclosure boxes I've seen even have neat little holes (you punch the metal out to get the hole] that are about the same size as a coax connector. It would be great if these switches could be used.

Date: Thu, 13 May 1993 04:25:27 GMT
From: elroy.jpl.nasa.gov!usc!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!darwin.sura.net!news-feed-1.peachnet.edu!concert!uvaarpa!cabell.vcu.edu!jwill@ames.arpa

Subject: Looking for bandpass filters for 140-150MHz
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

I am also interested in the same sort of specific information: and have run into the same cluster of unhelpful general comments..... your message was well-put. Lets hope there is **somebody** who knows enough about the subject to provide some real information. BTW: I tried an open-stub coax stub and it helped but also sucked up the weaker in-band signals and absorbed most of my trasmit power. So, I can say: don't bother.... It acts like an attenuator and not a narrow passband filter.
But, of course, we are **both** familiar with what **doesn't** work <g>

Robert S. Williams

Date: 12 May 93 20:40:44 GMT
From: ddsww1!indep1!clifto@uunet.uu.net
Subject: Need Help Debugging Rig
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <1993May6.013828.20116@ttinews.tti.com> paulb@harley.tti.com (Paul Blumstein) writes:

>She was watching a tape and my QSO at the same time. VCRI
>at 9 watts!

>

>I replaced the power xistor and toroids on the low
>pass filter. I retuned the set. STill 3:1.

Well, first, you don't make any mention of a GOOD EARTH GROUND! I cured ALL my RFI problems years ago by going from a 4' ground rod and some #16 wire to three 6' ground rods and #12 aluminum wire, and modifying the ground plane on my vertical (not applicable to you, of course).

Second, you said you fixed the coax and went from 3:1 to 1.25:1. You later mention that you messed with the rig and "STill 3:1". Either you tried fixing the rig before you fixed the coax, or you messed something up in the rig; if changing things in the rig made the reading go from 1.25 to 3, you mismatched the output somehow.

Try some of these...

1. How close is your antenna and/or your coax to the CLOSEST POINT of whatever antenna system your VCR is connected to? That means the rabbit ears, or the roof-mount log-periodic, or the cable TV system AT ANY POINT (distribution boxes, coaxial cable, etc.). Might just be proximity. You don't say whether you come through the TV set's front end, you only

mention the VCR.

2. Go to Radio Shack and spend \$1.19 on two 75-ohm terminators, part 15-1144. Disconnect the 75-ohm coax from the VCR input and replace it with a terminator. Key up and see if anything at ALL changes on the screen (should go from random snow to weirdness if you're just getting into the VCR innards, no change whatever if that's not the problem). If you get into the TV too, try the same there; if you have a matching transformer between the VCR and the TV (i.e. the TV wants 300-ohm input), skip the terminator and use a 300 or 330 ohm resistor right at the TV input terminals instead. Check as above.

3. Check YOUR coax. Short the end farthest from the transmitter, and key up just long enough to make a brief SWR reading. If it's not sky-high, something's wrong (water damage, etc.) with your coax.

4. Beg, borrow or (gulp) buy a low-pass filter. Make SURE it's WELL grounded (but NOT a separate ground from that you use to ground the rig, or you could make more problems than you solve). See if the problem is still there.

5. Cheaper than a low-pass filter for the rig is a GOOD high-pass filter for the VCR. Avoid Radio Shack; get a good, metal-shielded one made by someone like Winegard or Jerrold, at a local TV parts distributor. Ground it (separately from the rig) if you can; house ground is not perfect but I've found it's usually good enough.

6. DELICATELY check with a neighbor. DO NOT mention your rig; just mention casually that something's been interfering with your TV lately, and ask if he/she/it has had the same problem.

7. Make sure ALL cabling is as short as possible. Just because you had that six-foot cable that came with the VCR doesn't mean you shouldn't make yourself a two-foot cable if that's all you need.

8. Try one of those snap-on ferrite chokes (Radio Shack 273-105). Try it on the coax input to the VCR. Try it on the VCR power cord. Try it on the power line cord to your rig. If you're using an external power supply, try it on the leads between the power supply and the rig. In fact, try it everywhere (on the TV or rig) it will fit.

9. Akin to the above, get a line-noise interference suppressor. I bought a complete power strip with both surge protection and interference suppression at Wal-Mart for about \$7, and they're cheaper now that Target has moved into town; it certainly can't hurt anything, since you get the surge suppression free in the bargain. (Caution: if your rig IS sending harmonics, using it on the rig can make it WORSE, since your system is no longer partially damped by the inductances, etc. of the power distribution system.)

10. Learn the exact reason you don't get a 1.0:1 SWR. If your antenna is supposed to have an impedance of either 62.5 ohms or 40 ohms, that would explain 1.25:1 and all's well (assuming 50 ohm output impedance of the rig). (I think.) If not, tune the antenna until the antenna's theoretical impedance divided by your rig's output impedance equals the SWR.

11. Try an antenna tuner for the rig (especially if you can borrow one).

If all else fails, there must be SOME local elmer or club around; ask

around and SOMEBODY just HAS to have a spectrum analyzer somewhere. It's worth the effort to find one, if not for the peace of mind, then just for the fact that you can proudly and exactly announce the attenuation of your worst spur (it was nice to be able to tell people that my IC-02AT had no spurs greater than -65 dB of the fundamental, and especially fun when a buddy who was so proud of his other brand couldn't claim any better than -40 dB :-).

Happy hunting!

--

```
+-----+
|  Cliff Sharp  |      clifto@indep1.chi.il.us   OR  clifto@indep1.uucp   |
|  WA9PDM      |      Use whichever one works   |
+-----+
```

Date: 12 May 93 21:02:58 GMT

From: dog.ee.lbl.gov!overload.lbl.gov!agate!howland.reston.ans.net!

sol.ctr.columbia.edu!news.kei.com!ddsw1!indep1!clifto@network.UCSD.EDU

Subject: Nokia 121 help needed.

To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <C6voyp.E2A@ucdavis.edu> ez006683@othello.ucdavis.edu (Daniel D. Todd) writes:

:kpjone01@ulkyvx.louisville.edu writes:

:: cellular phone? The morons that sold me my phone have put their logo in
:: the memory so that when I turn it on, they get a free ad. I didn't pay
::

: If you get no help with finding the programming codes yourself
:just take it back to the place from which you purchased the phone and ask
:them to remove it. They get a kickback of a certain percentage of your

I dunno, sounds to me as though this advertisement is in the control firmware and that the only way to remove it _might_ be to disassemble the firmware, remove the ad and burn another PROM (if the firmware isn't built right into the microprocessor). If I were programming the firmware for something like that, I'd put in a "hook" to remove the ad and not tell anyone about it, but that's not a recommended job-security enhancer.

:this. If that doesn't work go to a competitor and tell them you'll let
:them "churn" you if they will remove the offending ad. They not only get
:a % of your bill but also a bonus for getting you to sign up in the first

I didn't know this, but thanks for informing us of some GREAT leverage to get a stodgy salesman moving!

--

```
+-----+
```



```
|   Cliff Sharp   |   clifto@indep1.chi.il.us   OR   clifto@indep1.uucp   |
|   WA9PDM       |   Use whichever one works   |
+-----+-----+
```

Date: Wed, 12 May 1993 23:42:08 GMT
From: news.acns.nwu.edu!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!howland.reston.ans.net!
ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!news.cso.uiuc.edu!ux4.cso.uiuc.edu!apeters2@network.UCSD.EDU
Subject: question about Radio Shack 2-MTR HT
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

ginsburg@wellfleet.COM (Scott Ginsburg) writes:

>I recently purchased a Radio Shack HTX-202 HT and last night discovered
>that the receiver is swamped with noise from both my NCD X Terminal monitor
>and my IBM XT monitor to the point that I'm not sure I could use it on
>packet with my current computer equipment. Has anyone else with an HTX-202
>experienced similar problems, and if so have the problems been solved?

I have owned one for about a year or so and I have noticed that
it gets swamped from CD players...I just make sure that I am about
twenty feet from the CD player when I operate...:-)

n9oni
avram peters

Date: Thu, 13 May 93 14:30:12 GMT
From: swrinde!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!mstar!n8emr!bulletin@network.UCSD.EDU
Subject: SPACE BULLETIN 027 ARLS027
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

=====
| Automatic relayed from packet radio via |
| N8EMR's Ham BBS, 614-895-2553 |
=====

ZCZC AS07
QST DE W1AW
SPACE BULLETIN 027 ARLS027
FROM ARRL HEADQUARTERS NEWINGTON, CT
MAY 12, 1993
RELAYED BY KB8NW/OBS & BARF-80 BBS
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS

SB SPACE ARL ARLS027
ARLS027 ARSENE LAUNCHED

SUCCESSFUL LAUNCH OF THE ARSENE SATELLITE

THE FIRST AMATEUR RADIO SATELLITE OF 1993 WAS LAUNCHED FROM THE KOUR U SPACE CENTER, FRENCH GUIANA, ON MAY 12 (UTC). THE FRENCH ARSENE PACKET-RADIO SATELLITE WAS CARRIED INTO ORBIT ABOARD AN ARIANE V56A ROCKET ALONG WITH AN ASTRA COMMERCIAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS SATELLITE.

APPROXIMATELY 25 MINUTES AFTER LIFT-OFF, THE ARSENE SATELLITE SEPARATED FROM THE ARIANE BOOSTER. ITS ENGINEERING BEACON WAS MONITORED AT ARRL HEADQUARTERS WITHIN 2 HOURS AFTER ACHIEVING ORBIT. ACCORDING TO THE MISSION PLAN, ARSENE WILL BE PLACED INTO AN ELLIPTICAL ORBIT WITH AN APOGEE OF 36,000 KM.

ARSENE WILL FUNCTION AS A PACKET RELAY, SIMILAR TO A DIGIPEATER. UPLINKS AND DOWNLINKS WILL UTILIZE STANDARD AX.25 PACKET PROTOCOL. UNLIKE PRESENT PACSATS, HOWEVER, ARSENE WILL EMPLOY FM ON BOTH THE UPLINKS AND DOWNLINKS. UPLINKS WILL TAKE PLACE ON 435.05, 435.10 AND 435.15 MHZ. DOWNLINKS WILL BE ON 145.975 AND 2446.540 MHZ.

DO NOT ATTEMPT TO USE ARSENE UNTIL THE SPACECRAFT SYSTEMS HAVE BEEN FULLY TESTED. THIS WILL REQUIRE FOUR TO FIVE DAYS. WATCH FOR ADDITIONAL ARRL BULLETINS ON THE STATUS OF ARSENE.

THE ARRL CONGRATULATES THE CENTRE NATIONAL D'ETUDES SPATIALES AND THE RADIO AMATEUR CLUB DE L'ESPACE ON A SUCCESSFUL LAUNCH.
NNNN

Date: 12 May 93 22:09:30 GMT
From: ddsww1!indep1!clifto@uunet.uu.net
Subject: What is circular polarization?
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Can anyone post a nice, complete, accurate, succinct explanation of exactly what it is and how it works, all in one article meant for us antenna fumblefinger types to save for all eternity?

--
+-----+
| Cliff Sharp | clifto@indep1.chi.il.us OR clifto@indep1.uucp |
| WA9PDM | Use whichever one works |
+-----+

Date: Thu, 13 May 93 09:57:11 EDT
From: vnet.IBM.COM@uunet.uu.net
Subject: What is circular polarization?
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Suppose a light beam is traveling in the z direction and has an electric field vector that is at an angle θ with the x axis at some instant. The vector has components E_x and E_y . The light is linearly polarized if one of these components is always zero or if the angle θ is constant in time. If the tip of the vector E rotates in a circle with time the wave is said to be circularly polarized. This occurs when the magnitude of E_x and E_y are equal. If E_x and E_y are not equal but are out of phase by 90 degrees, the tip of vector E moves in an ellipse and the wave is elliptically polarized. If E_x and E_y are approximately equal in magnitude, but have a randomly varying phase difference, the wave is unpolarized. Hope this helps.

Jim Michael

Date: 13 May 93 09:06:29 CDT
From: timbuk.cray.com!hemlock.cray.com!cherry10!dadams@uunet.uu.net
Subject: What is WARC?
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

What does WARC stand for? What are the WARC bands?

--David C. Adams Statistician Cray Research Inc. dadams@cray.com

Old cowboys never die. They just smell that way!

Date: 12 May 93 20:44:26 GMT
From: dog.ee.lbl.gov!overload.lbl.gov!agate!howland.reston.ans.net!usc!
sol.ctr.columbia.edu!news.kei.com!ddsw1!indep1!clifto@network.UCSD.EDU
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

References <C6KIJK.27x@srgenprp.sr.hp.com>, <1993May5.230732.2259@alsys.com>,
<wier-050593220921@csci-wiermac.etsu.edu>s.ke
Subject : Re: Confusing letters in call signs

In article <wier-050593220921@csci-wiermac.etsu.edu> wier@merlin.etsu.edu (Bob Wier) writes:

>In article <1993May5.230732.2259@alsys.com>, garym@alsys.com (Gary Morris

>@ignite) wrote:
>> A / K / J
>
>Also S/X

The context of call signs kinda precludes anyone's having mentioned this one, but "five" and "nine" are my favorites, because I get a good laugh out of hearing CBers say "fiver", not realizing that the 'r' in "niner" is meant solely to distinguish it from "five" in QRM/QRN and not to sound like a "real radio operator".

--

```
+-----+
|  Cliff Sharp  |      clifto@indep1.chi.il.us   OR  clifto@indep1.uucp   |
|  WA9PDM      |      Use whichever one works   |
+-----+
```

Date: Wed, 12 May 1993 15:29:42 GMT
From: valinor.mythical.com!n5ial!jim@uunet.uu.net
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

References <930425.131406.1I8.rusnews.w165w@garlic.sbs.com>,
<C65wID.Lvn@ucdavis.edu>, <2284@indep1.UUCP>un
Subject : Re: no-code defense

In article <2284@indep1.UUCP> clifto@indep1.UUCP (Cliff Sharp) writes:

>In article <C65wID.Lvn@ucdavis.edu> ez006683@othello.ucdavis.edu (Daniel D. Todd) writes:

>>system@garlic.sbs.com (Anthony S. Pelliccio) writes:

>>: jim@n5ial.mythical.com (Jim Graham) writes:

>>:

>>: Well, there isn't too much bad with the no-code license. It's just when

>>: they start screaming for extra priveledges on HF etc that it gets me a

>> Why is it OK for them to try to get priveledges on VHF but not on HF? After

[rest of article deleted]

just to keep the records straight..... there wasn't even *ONE LINE* in the above post that I wrote. it was a followup to my post that was being followed up here. all of my material was deleted, and my name should have been as well...I'd hate to be associated with comments coming from one of the .sbs.com sites, and that's just what this post has done (probably without meaning to).

PLEASE, be sure to check and make sure that you're quoting who you say you're quoting.

--jim

--

#include <std_disclaimer.h>

73 DE N5IAL (/4)

INTERNET: jim@n5ial.mythical.com | j.graham@ieee.org ICBM: 30.23N 86.32W
AMATEUR RADIO: n5ial@w4zbb (Ft. Walton Beach, FL) AMTOR SELCAL: NIAL

E-mail me for information about KAMterm (host mode for Kantronics TNCs).

Date: Thu, 13 May 1993 03:52:06 GMT
From: dog.ee.lbl.gov!overload.lbl.gov!agate!howland.reston.ans.net!
zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!sol.ctr.columbia.edu!news.kei.com!news.oc.com!csci-
wiermac.etsu.edu!user@network.UCSD.EDU
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

References <9305111153.AA28277@ucsd.edu>, <1soci7\$mqq@transfer.stratus.com>,
<1993May12.143625.24497@mks.com>ate.ed
Subject : Re: How's a Honda Accord w/50W VHF?

I've been fighting a similar problem for 5 years in an '88 Jeep Cherokee. The noise is doesn't seem to be coming down the wiring from the engine compartment. I'm tied via pretty heavy cable directly to the battery terminals. Since the battery is at the front of the engine compartment on the right hand side, I was originally routing DC thru the firewall, and running along it to the right side and then forward to the battery. Re routed thru the firewall, forward along the left side (as viewed from driver position) and across in front of the radiator. Made a difference in the noise, but didn't really reduce it. Tried bonding engine, frame, tailpipe, etc - no difference. Tried capacitors, etc on alternator - no difference. Tried "snap on" type inductors from MFJ on power leads at various places - no difference. Arrgh!

At this point, the next thing I'm looking at is the fuel injectors. Although the spark splugs are rfi supressed, the injectors are basically just insulated wires. The problem there is you can't add much inductance without screwing up performance.

I'm also trying an end run around the noise problem - building a DSP kit to filter it out on the other end of the receiver :-)

THANKS de WB5KXH

===== insert usual disclaimers here =====

Bob Wier, East Texas State U., Commerce, Texas
wier@merlin.etsu.edu (watch for address change)

End of Info-Hams Digest V93 #578
